REGISTERED No. 8—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,033.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
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After, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittance should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
(s) TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	..26th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	11th do.
— BARODA	2663	500	E. C. Stead	18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	650	A Parish	25th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barrett	4th Mar.
(s) MONGOLIA	2883	530	A Coleman	11th do.
— VENETIA	2726	400	W B Andrews	18th do.
(s) INDUS	3479	600	R. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Oates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	22nd Jan.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.
ASSAM	3333	500	N. Stewart	1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SU[illegible]
S.S. XANTHO, 1,800
TO LEAVE ABOUT 29TH J[illegible]

THE above [illegible] will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers at low rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Raeusin.	42 1	250	on 19th Jan. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 2th Feb. 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3501	400	on 25th Mar 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Rusin	4 11	250	on 25th Apr. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug gage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows:—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOW READY,

CHARIVARI'S CHRISTMAS ANNUAL,
SECOND ISSUE,
Containing
PRIZE TALE,
PRIZE POEM,
PRIZE CONUNDRUM,
with numerous other TALES, POEMS, CONUNDRUMS, and a budget of Puns, Puzzles, &c., and an ILLUSTRATED CALENDAR, suitable for the FESTIVE SEASON.

Beautifully illustrated and bound in a fancy stiff cover specially designed at Home.

Price, Rs. 2-8;
or with Mofussil Postage, Rs. 2-12.
ORDER EARLY.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "MAHRATTA," 742 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander W. Britten, on SATURDAY, the 26th January 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cal. Ingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Similipatam, Gopalpore, Pooree. For freight or any other purpose where instrument offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Intercharging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 24th January 1878, at 4 p. m., for the ports of PERSIAN GULF, including KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSRAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAMORERA.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 1,100 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 22nd January 1878, at 10 a.m., sailing at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th January 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *and* on the 1st *of each month.*

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine / Without food.
Suez	35	24	9	
Port Said	50	34	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Rumnum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,
CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	...January	23
EUROPA	2,277	424	...February	16
ITALIA	2,246	424	...March	16
OLYMPIA	2,690	4 4	... ...	30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April	13

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer. Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P nominal, Captain F. Threadthen, will sail about the 30th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 6th March,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Steamer STELVIO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE HAS ARRANGED WITH
THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIAN,
MR. FAIRCLOUGH,
THE GREATEST ENGLISH ACTOR OF THE DAY,
TO GIVE A SERIES OF
SHAKSPERIAN PERFORMANCES,
ASSISTED BY
MISS ELCIA MAY,
MRS. H. VERNON,
MR. JOHN BATSON,
MR. M. COMERFORD,
MR. JOHN MORRIS,
MR. H. VERNON,
AND
MR A. PLUMPTON

The first performance will be duly announced.

THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIAN,
MR. FAIRCLOUGH,
THE GREATEST ENGLISH ACTOR OF THE DAY,

Whose successes in the Leading Theatres of London, America and the English Colonies and Calcutta have been unrivalled.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

TIMES.—*6th December* 1868.—Lyceum Theatre.—Mr. Fairclough is earnest, natural and not convention-l, we do not know where to find so good an I ago among English Actors.

STANDARD.—*21st September* 1868.—Lyceum Theatre.—The audience was enthusiastic from beginning to end, and Mr Fairclough was called before the curtain at the close of each act.

TELEGRAPH.—*12th September* 1868.—Lyceum Theatre.—Mr. Fairclough selected the most difficult embodiment as the test of his abilities, and his Hamlet was deserving of the favour with which it has received by a crowded and critical audience.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

PIONEER.—*3rd January* 1878.—The subdued intensity in the more violent outbreaks of passion in Mr. Fairclough's Othello were artistic to a degree.

ENGLISHMAN.—*10th December* 1877.—Mr. Fairclough is to our mind the first tragedian of the day.

INDIAN DAILY NEWS.—*7th December* 1877.—From the Viceroyal box to the furthermost recesses of the back seats, a silence indicative of a highly wrought and excited attention reigned supreme whenever Mr. Fairclough spoke.

STATESMAN.—*10th December* 1877.—Never since Charles Kean have we seen Mr. Fairclough's acting approached on any stage.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Society's premises, Apollo Street, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January 1878, at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting held on Saturday, 12th January 1878.

By Order of the Directors,

A. D. SMEATON,
Managing Director.

21st January, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Constituents and the Public in general that SEVERAL BATCHES of SUPERIOR HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES are in his stables FOR SALE, among which are some Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and pairs of Carriage Horses.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazar.

TO LADIES.

BALL, DINNER, EVENING and VISITING DRESSES made up with Artistic Skill and at moderate charges

BY MRS. MEDLEY,
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
34, Meadow Street.

Ladies Straw Hats, cleaned, dyed and altered. Ostrich Feathers curled and dyed.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

N.B.—Up-country orders punctually attended to.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. SHILDON, Captain Grantham, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT and send their Jts of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods.

No claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents, s. s. Shildon.

Bombay, 19th January 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of ACT X. of 1865, and in the MATTER of the EAST INDIA BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

DINANATH RAGHOONATH KHOTE and ARDASIER BYRAMJEE KAPADIA ..... Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, has fixed MONDAY, the 4th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the Court House of the High Court at Bombay, for the HEARING of an APPLICATION for the COMPROMISE with CASUMBHOY DHURUMSEY and KESSOWJEE NAIK, as mentioned in an affidavit of the above-named Liquidators filed in this Honorable Court on the 19th day of January instant, of all present and future claims and demands against them. All shareholders of the above-named Company who wish to attend or appear at the hearing of the above-mentioned application can obtain a copy of the above-mentioned affidavit, which contains the terms of the proposed compromise, upon application in writing to Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and LITTLE, the Liquidators' Solicitors, at No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, and upon payment of the usual copying charges for the same.

AND Notice is hereby further given, that copies of all affidavits which shareholders intend to use at the hearing of the said applications in reply to the said Liquidators' affidavit must be furnished to the said Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th January, instant.—Dated the 21st day of January 1878.

DINANATH RAGHOONATH KHOTE,
ARDASIER BYRAMJEE KAPADIA,
Liquidators of the East India Bank.

FOR THE BALLS.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.

HAVE

LARGE AND VARIED

ASSORTMENTS

OF

CHEAP, as well as RICH,

BALL DRESS MATERIALS.

FLOWERS in SPRAYS or SETS,

From 5 to 60 Rupees.

FANS

At all Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES

In all sizes.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,

(Aux Villes de France,)

PARIS AND BOMBAY.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.
PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8
HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.
Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIAN WEAR.

CSAH PRICE LIST.

GENTS' BANIANS.

	Rs. A.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six. 14 0
Superfine Saxony	„ 21 0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, Shrinkless	„ 27 0
Summer Merino, medium substance	„ 36 0
Real India Gauze	„ 40 0
Warranted Half Silk	„ 45 0
Scotland Merino Long Sleeves for Cold Districts	„ 7 0
Scotch Shetland Lambswool	„ 7 8
Overland Passengers	„ 7 8

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	3 12
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee.	4 12
Fine Summer Merino	7 8
Fine Summer Merino Spliced Double Riding Seats	7 8
Stout Grey Shetland for Trawlers.	6 8
Bathing Drawers ..... per pair	2 0

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

	Rs. A.
Fine Brown Cotton	Doz. 9 8
Super „	„ 13 8
Fine Fancy Colours	„ 15 0
Extra Super „	„ 18 0
Best Fancy Stripes	„ 24 0
Best Lisle Thread Striped	„ 28 0
Real Balbriggan	„ 30 0

KNICKERBOCKERS.
For Sportsmen.

Ribbed Merino	per pair. 5 8
Stout Knitt	„ 5 8
Stout Knitt Socks	„ 3 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS.
Soft and Shrinkless.

Plain Mixtures	Doz. 15 8
Drab or Fawn	„ 18 8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns	„ 18 8
Superfine, a Special Article	„ 21 0
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic	„ 24 0
Real Scotch Lambswool for the Hills	„ 25 0
Stout Ribbed Knitted per pair	„ 3 8

SILK SOCKS AND HOSE.

Black Silk Socks	per pair 7 8 & 8 8
Black Silk Hose	„ 12 0
White Silk Socks	„ 7 8

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10 0
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	18 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, all the new Designs, or Plain Colors	18 0
Best Striped Cambric	6 8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric	Six... 16 8
Oxford Cloth	each... 3 0
Wove Flannel	each... 9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10 0
Wove Flannel	17 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20 0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Fine Berlin Wool	10 0
Extra Super	11 0
Brown or Drab Super Berlin Wool	16 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.,
ENGINEERS,
WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON.,

AGENTS FOR

LAMONT'S PATENT BOTTLE
FOR AERATED WATERS,

WITH SELF-ACTING STOPPERS OF GLASS, VULCANITE OR EBONITE, &c.,

40s. Per Gross, delivered F.O.B., London,

NO ROYALTY TO PAY.

MACHINES FOR FILLING, WITH SYRUP PUMP ATTACHED, £16. 15s. CASH.

Agent—Mr. HENRY ROGERS, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season.

From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ½ plate	Rs. 125
Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ½ Hunter Lever Watches, ½ Plate	Rs. 150

A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Brequit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case	Rs. 200
Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case	Rs. 250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 75
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, small size	Rs. 120
Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ½ plate	Rs. 140
Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases	Rs. 150

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, as special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance	Rs. 25
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 15
Do. do. do. lever escapement	Rs. 18

In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from ..... Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
Gold Chronometer Watches, proved in the Observatory, from ..... Rs. 400 to Rs. 700
Second Independent Watches from ..... Rs. 250 to Rs. 400
Chronograph or Racing Watches.
Repeating Watches from ..... Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000

SILVER WATCHES.
Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases ..... Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just received.
A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

OTTOMAN DEFENCE LOAN, 1877,

FOR £5.000.000 STERLING.

IN CERTIFICATES (WITH INTEREST COUPONS ATTACHED) TO BEARER, OF £10, £20, £50, £100, £500 AND £1,000 EACH.

Interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, in London, on 10th April and 10th October.

The First Coupon will be payable on 10th April 1878.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE £52 PER £100 STOCK.

Payable £5 per £100 on Application.
£25 „ „ Allotment.
£22 „ „ one month after the date for payment on Allotment.

£52 per £100 Stock.

The Letters of Allotment will, so soon as practicable, after the Subscription Price has been paid, be exchanged for the Certificates signed by Delegates of the Government and the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank is instructed by the Imperial Ottoman Government to offer the above Loan for public subscription.

This Loan (which is issued under the authority of an Imperial Firman and with the assent of the Chamber of Deputies) is exceptional both in its object and in the nature of its security.

The object is to furnish funds to the Turkish Government to aid in the defence of the Ottoman Empire.

The security for the payment of the interest on, and the repayment of the principal of the Loan, is the absolute assignment, (declared by the Imperial Firman to be irrevocable to Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Bankers, London, as Trustees for the Certificate holders of the annual sum of £280,622 18s. 4d., part of the Tribute payable by the Khedive of Egypt to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, which Tribute forms the first charge upon the Egyptian revenues. The annuity thus assigned originally formed part of the security appropriated to the Turkish Loans of 1854 and 1871, but has been recently released upon terms agreed between the Representatives of the Bondholders of those Loans and the Imperial Ottoman Government.

The assignment of the above amount of £280,622 18s. 4d. has been formally recognised by His Highness the Khedive, who has entered into a written engagement for himself and his successors with Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. to make due payment to them of the annuity by agreed instalments until the Loan is extinguished, and that House has undertaken to distribute the sums so received by it in accordance with the Deed of Declaration of Trust which has been executed, for the purpose of securing the payment of the interest and the redemption of the Certificates.

The redemption of the Loan will be effected by the application every half year of a sum of £12,500 (part of the annuity of £280,622 18s. 4d.), together with a sum equal to half a year's interest on the Stock from time to time redeemed, by purchases by the Imperial Ottoman Bank, when they can be effected under the nominal amount of the Certificates, and by half-yearly drawings for re-payment at par, when such purchases cannot be effected.

The amount of Interest coupons not presented for payment within five years of their due date, and of Certificates drawn for redemption not presented for payment within ten years of their becoming payable, will be added to the funds available for redemption of the Loan.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on any instalment in arrear, and in default of its payment at the due date, all payments previously made will be liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Where no allotment is made, the amount paid on application will be returned in full, and if the Stock allotted is less than that applied for, the surplus of the amount so paid will be applied towards the payment due on allotment.

A translation of the Imperial Firman, a copy of the Engagement of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt with Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and of the Declaration of Trust, can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Bircham & Co., 6, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C. Copies of the Firman and Engagements and an extract from the Declaration of Trust can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, Meadow Street, Bombay, Agents for Messrs. Bircham & Co.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained at the London Agency of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, 26, Throgmorton Street, and subscriptions received on its behalf by Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., 67, Lombard Street.

Subscription Lists will also be opened at the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Constantinople, and at the Bank's Agencies in Alexandria and Paris also in Vienna, Amsterdam, Pesth, Frankfort, India, and New York.

Subscriptions in India will be received on behalf of the Imperial Ottoman Bank by their correspondents in India, the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, at its several Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Undersigned.

PRESCOT AND WINTER,
Agents for Messrs. Bircham & Co.,
Solicitors for Imperial Ottoman Bank.

London Agency of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, 26, Throgmorton Street, London, Dec. 8, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE,

OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
THE OPERA & OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1878.

MARTHA.
MARTHA.
MARTHA.

LADY HARRIET (MARTHA) ..... MISS ELCIA MAY

First time this Season of Flotow's Opera in 4 Acts,

MARTHA.

LADY HARRIET (MARTHA)	MISS ELCIA MAY.
Nancy	Mrs. H. Vernon.
Lyonel	Mr. H. Vernon.
Plunkett	A. Plumpton.
Sir Tristan	John Morris.
Judge of Richmond	T. Andow.
Farmer	G. Wilson.

SOLO PIANOFORTE.

a Caprice Aerien ..... Wollenhaupt.
b Danse Espagnole ..... Goutschalk.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3
Stalls ..... „ 2
Back Seats ..... „ 1

Doors open at 8-30; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Special Tram Cars pass the Theatre for Byculla and Colaba after the performance is over.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

MR. FAIRCLOUGH.
MR. FAIRCLOUGH.
MR. FAIRCLOUGH.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 21st JAN. 1878.

NOTWITHSTANDING the character of the news from the seat of war in Turkey, the latest advices from London reports a further improvement in the funds, Consols having advanced from 95¼ to 95⅝, and French Rentes from 109 to 109½. No stronger proof could be wished of the decided feeling which exists that England will not be involved in war, especially when we find the produce markets all tend in the same direction. Wheat, which is almost as quickly advanced as the Stock Exchange is depressed by any warlike movement, remains dull at previous prices to arrive, whilst Seeds are even in worse case, Saturday's prices showing a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed, both on the spot and to arrive, and 1s. 6d. in Ferozepore Rapeseed ex-Warehouse.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday closed quiet, the sales only reaching 6 000 bales, and spot quotations giving a decline of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans. Private messages likewise report arrivals very dull, and notwithstanding a recovery of 1-16 cent per lb. in futures in New York, the probabilities are that to-day's market in Liverpool will show continued dulness.

The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Saturday's Receipts ..	19,000	17,000	17,000
Total since 1st Sept...	2,813,000	2,906,000	2,983,000

In the London General Produce Markets on Saturday, the only change was a decline of 6d. per cwt. in Mysore Coffee.

Esfaced Rupee Paper remains unchanged, Fours, 81½ ; Fours-and-a-half, 81½ ; Fives-and-a-half, 89½. Indian Exchange Bank shares are unaltered on the week with the one exception of Chartered, which are 10s. per share higher. Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 53¾d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8¾d. per rupee.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following alterations :

Public Deposits at H. O.	.....	Inc.	13,83,437
Do.	„ Branches	Dec.	2,51,856
Other Deposits...	.....	Inc.	6,23,116
Government Securities	.....	Inc.	16,003
Loans	.....	Dec.	11,55,275
Bills Discounted	.....	Inc.	6,38,737
Cash with Correspondents	.....	Dec.	3,35,361
Cash and Currency Notes	.....	Inc.	20,78,526

This return is indicative of anything but an increased demand for money. The rise in Discounts certainly shows an increase in the amount of Cotton drafts from up-country, but this is more than counterbalanced by the reduction in Loans and increase in Deposits, while the Government account continues steadily to improve. We cannot now look for any reduction in the Bank's charges, but a statement such as the above shows at all events that a rise is still very distant. In the open market the rate for short loans is from 3 to 4 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been a shade steadier, inasmuch as late in the day the Banks ceased buying 3 months' Credits at 1s. 8 15-16d., but this is the only change which has taken place, drawing rates being unaltered. In all probability, the movement is such as it is, arises more from the usual indisposition to operate on Mail-day than from any actual change in the position of the market, present or prospective. At all events, if any such change there be, no reason is apparent for it on the surface of things. Our quotations for ready bills on London are as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9d.	„
Credits, 3 „	1s. 9d.	„
Documents, 4 „	1s. 9 1-16d.	„
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-8-6.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions of importance, and we still quote demand drafts at 3/16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues steady but very quiet, and we are not likely to see much doing until matters at Home assume a more settled appearance. Fours, Rs. 94½ to Rs. 94¾ ; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 94¼ ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 102½ to Rs. 102¾.

In the SHARE MARKET the movements have been very few except in Spinning and Weaving Companies. Bank of Bombays are unaltered at 40¾ per cent. premium, Agra Bank Rs. 1 per share higher. In Press Companies there is no change, nor in Land Co.'s, with the exception of a rise of Rs. 5 in Port Cannings. The depression in Spinning and Weaving Co.'s, however, counterbalances the steadiness in everything else. With one or two exceptions, our list of quotations shows a drop since Saturday of generally 2 and in some cases 4 per cent. Notwithstanding the resolution passed at the Millowners' Association on the 16th instant, a lingering idea prevailed that short time would not be adopted. But to-day the movement was actually put in practice, and is believing, native speculators are at last compelled to acknowledge that large dividends, if any at all, will not be forthcoming on this six months' working. There is no good cause, however, for unreasonable panic. The very step which curtails profits now will be for the benefit of the industry in the long run, and with the exception of some of the companies which have been run up to absurd premiums from pure speculation, the general range of prices is not far from a level which discounts the temporary depression.

The COTTON MARKET, partly owing to the less favourable advices from Home, and in part to the usual state of suspended animation which comes over it on Mail-days, has to-day been dull in the extreme, and although sellers have shown a marked willingness to accept lower prices, buyers have held aloof, and we have scarcely heard of a single transaction. Current quotations for February delivery are as follows :—

Good Singunghaut.....	Rs. 211	per candy	F. P.
Do. Broach	„ 214	„	„
Do. Oomra	„ 209	„	„
F. G. F. „	„ 196	„	„
G. F. „	„ 192	„	„

SEEDS and WHEAT are dull and unchanged in every respect.

FREIGHTS have shown great quietness, and only a very limited business has been done. For Liverpool by steamer ready shipment has been done to-day at £1.12 6, and even for forward shipment exporters do not appear inclined to pay much more. By sail the enquiry is still stagnant.

PIECE GOODS are fairly steady, and from the Bazaar an average business is passing. In first hands stocks are now getting into smaller compass, and the firmness with which prices are now supported tends to check business.

COALS continue very firm both on the spot and to arrive, but we have not heard of any further transactions.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	7 52
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	..	950
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.c*	1,175
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.c.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.c.	2,110
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	20 000	100	100	..	90
Bhownagur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.c.	1,450
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	45 p.c*	1,050
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.c*	280
Broach Mills	1,800	125	all	10 p.c*	110½
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.c*	845
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.c*	1,010
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	635
Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,000	2,000	all	25 p.c*	880
Fleming S. and W. Co....	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.c*	1,350
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.c*	1,190
Hindustan S. and W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.c.	1,020
Hyderabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jeewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.c*	975
Khandelah Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	60 p.c*	1,125
K. Manockjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.c*	875
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	800
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.c*	1,230
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.c*	345 xd
Manockjee Petit's....	2,500	1,000	all	6 p.c.	1,200
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.c*	1,265
Mazagon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	50 p.c*	925
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	825
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	775
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	30 p.c*	370
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.c*	725
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,100
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	875
Soonderdas Spinning ...	650	1,000	all	75 p.c.	865
Do do, ½ Shares.	600	1,000	250	125 p.c.	205
Shalgaon S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	985 d
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	all	40 Rs.	700 d

*For Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	1,150
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	880
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,250	32 p.c.	435
Bellasis	175	1,000	all	60	650
Bezar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.c	440
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	175
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	900
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,000	all	50 do	675 xd
Dhollera F. and G. Co..	800	300	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co.....	382	1,000	all	100 do	980
Fort Press Co.....	50	2,500	2,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do	815
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mahsoli Press and Ginning Co.....	125	400	350	40 do	320
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Scinde Press Co.....	600	800	all	25 do	335
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	6 do	450
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld..	100	1,000	925	150 do	1 000
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.c.	850

*For Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218	2 0 6 p. c.	227
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20 13 0 14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 6 0 7 6	do.	73
Ditto	..	£20 21 12 6	do.	22
S. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18 19 6 5 16	do.	245

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 19th January as compared with the statement issued on the 12th January :—

LIABILITIES.	12th Jan. Rs.	19th Jan. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	82,65,782	96,49,208
Do. do. do. at Branches.	12,58,422	11,01,566
Other Deposits	2,35,16,836	2,41,38,752
Post Bills	53,597	53,188
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,94,089	6,22,447
	4,59,73,513	4,76,65,159
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	32,04,858	32,20,866
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	15,35,445	15,72,173
Loans on Security of do. do.	26,52,559	25,07,804
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,436	1,798
Bills Discounted	97,13,840	1,07,52,557
Stamps	3,367	3,308
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,30,293		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,75,000	3,55,293	3,55,293
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	4,88,978	1,65,616
Cash and Currency Notes	2,70,07,837	2,90,56,963
	4,59,73,513	4,76,65,159

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. NERO, 1,237 tons, Captain T. Patts, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE BARQUE QUEENS CLIFF, 596 tons, Captain J. Davis, will sail to-day for Bassein, in ballast.

THE S.S. BURGOS, 1,152 tons, Captain W. R. Curson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE ADA, 346 tons, Captain J. Smith, will sail to-day for Chittagong, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP EARL OF ZETLAND, 1,461 tons, Captain J. Burns, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, Dec. 23, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. BORROWDALE, 990 tons, Captain H. J. Young, which arrived in harbour on the 20th inst., from Tellicherry, Jan. 17, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BRIG KEERATA COODRIN, 155 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 20th inst., from Cochin, Jan. 4, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.

THE SHIP CALCUTTA, 843 tons, Captain Hanson, which arrived in harbour on the 20th inst., from Liverpool, Aug. 26, brought a cargo of 1,182 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP SHAKESPEAR, 1,757 tons, Captain W. McGregor, which arrived in harbour on the 19th inst., from Sunderland, Sept. 25, brought a cargo of 2,415 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. McLelland, and 223 deck passengers.

THE S.S. EFFICIENT, 1,057 tons, Captain D. Cumming, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst., from Sunderland, Dec. 15, with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Boyts and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. UMBALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major Genl. Worgan, Lieut. Walter, Mr. Donatable, a gentleman, Rev. and Mrs. Stothort and child, and 50 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders	From
20	Efficient(s)	Cumming	Sunderland, Dec 15.
21	Umballa (s).....	Turner	
	Earl of Zetland	Burns	Calcutta, Dec 13.
	Arabia (s)	Pearson.....	Glasgow Dec 19.
	Jungfrau	Jones	Mauritius, Dec 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
21	Nemo (s)	Paits	Rangoon.
	Burgos (s)	Curson	Calcutta.
	China (s)	Aldertson	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Vingorla, Dougherty, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Barque Ada, Smith, to Chittagong.
Barque Queens Cliff, Davis, Bassein.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pokhara, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Hesiod, to Calcutta.
Steamer Whiteburn, to Marseilles.
Steamer Umballa, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Malwa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Lady Melvile, to Moulmein.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, to Cochin and Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
19	Nemo (s)	Guy	Moulmein, Jan 10.
	Telfer (s)	Wilson	Akyab, Jan 7.
	Hereward	Ingles	Port Glasgow, Oct 3.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17—Steamer Reliance. Barque Jane Law and Allahabad.

PASSENGERS.

Per Pemba—Mr R Brown, Mrs Brown and child, Mr Griffith Mr Barker, Mr W Pirie, Mrs McIntyre, Mr D Nagerty, Mr G Stevens, Mr Jacks, Mr Omes.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
19	Webster	.....	Chittagong.
	Polam (s).....	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
18	Meinam (s)	Galle.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Almora from London on the 1st ult :—Major E C and Mrs Smith, Mr W E Godfrey, 2 Masters Moore, Mr J Archer.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Moray s—1 case iron safe, Pragjee Dyal.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara s—2 cases hardware, Soomar Bhima ; 101 cases candles, Kalidass Roychund.
Cheops s—11 c se- brandy Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Monzaleh s—2 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—1 case cigar, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BRINDISI.

Arabia s—55 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.
Batavia s—100 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mitha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Xantho s—2,176 bundles coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow ; 180 bags myrabolams, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 45 bales wool, C Mendonca and Co ; 165 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 125 bales wool, Horjeevan Vussonjee ; 104 bales cotton, Moosajee Khanbhoy ; 420 cwts myrabolams, Nursee Keasowjee and Co ; 190 bales wool, Goculdass Tookerdass.
Celia s—82 bags linseed, 16 bags mustardseed, and 16 bags castorseed, Hurrivalubdas Nurotumdas ; 20 bales hides, Forbes and Co ; 15 bales hides and 7 bales skins, Mahomedbhoy Abdoolla ; 24 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee ; 106 bales cotton, Moosajee Kasbhoy ; 8 bales cotton, Kevaldass ; 300 bags wheat, Allarukhia Sazun ; 500 packages wet dates, Jairam Sewjee.
Trinacria s—1,066 bundles coir, Khimjee Luckmedass ; 400 bags wheat, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 40 bales wool, Khuttowjee Veerjee ; 300 bales cott n, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—52 cases gum, Poonja Jewrai ; 4 cases fishmaws Haj e Esan ; 47 cases olibanum Dadabha Manjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Scotland s—303 bags pepper and 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart an Co ; 169 bales coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co.
Trinacria s—50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Trinacria s—50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 50 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.
Arabia s—100 bags gingelly seed, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lena s—50 bags gingelly seed, Vinay and Co ; 11 bags rapeseed Jules, Fiesfried and Co.
Whitburn s—5,000 bags gingelly seed and 2,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Trinacria s—300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

China s—2 packages silk, M S Newajee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Helios s—105 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Feontower s—3 bales twist, Heerjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 60 bales twist, The N S and W Co ; 16 bales twist, Cupoorchund Canjee ; 5 bales twist, Hajee Esmaje Elias ; 20 bales cotton, Tara-hund Manockchund ; 6 bales twist, Bomanjee Dossabhoy ; 197 chests opium, Nursey Keasowjee and Co ; 50 bales twist, B Shamjee ; 82 chests opium, Tarachu d Luchmenrao ; 18 chests opium, S N Tulsiee ; 40 bales twist, H J Mahomed ; Haji-e Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 7 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 34 chests opium, Seor eram Sewdutroy.
Lombardy—100 baskets onions, Hussen Lall ; 10 baskets onions, Hussen Bahun ; 15 cases sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 30 cases sharkfins and 4 cases fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 5 cases fishmaws, G H J Mahamed ; 4 cases fishmaws and 36 cases sharkfins, E Hossein ; 10 cases sharkfins and 20 bales twist, Ludhabhoy Chutto ; 15 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 20 bales twist, S N Tulsiee ; 40 bales twist, H A N Mahamed ; 20 bales twist, Jairashboy Peerbhoy ; 10 bales twist, H J M A Khaluck ; 35 packages opium, Peerbhoy Assur ; 60 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 95 ch sts opium, E D Sassoon ; 19 chests opium, Hajee Esaa Elias ; 40 chests opium, Jairashboy Peerbhoy ; 16 chests opium, Nowrungroy Belmuckon ; 29 chests opium, H Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 72 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 12 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 4 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 54 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—19 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 166½ chests opium David Sassoon ; 14 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 20th January 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·977
Temperature of the Air.....	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	69·3
Dew Point	66·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·714
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=0).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	82·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 6-30 a.m.)..	68·2
General Direction of wind.....N, NNW, NE, E, ENE, WNW NW, NNW, NE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	164,

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 22.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

188-76—Chalk and W—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C Lawrence and others—Jefferson and P—Part heard.
568-75—Chalk and W—Pathan Mahomed Khan Hajee, K and others vs Rajooma and others—Crawford and B and Khunderao M.
649-77—Tyabjee and S—Faizulla Khaclani vs Hajee Rahimtoola Hameda.
521-77—Lynch and T—Bhimjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy vs Mooltbai, widow.
279-76—Hearn, C and L—W Loudon vs Jumnabai and another—Tyabjee and S.
515-77—Lynch and T—Govindrao Boolakedass and another vs Joarmull Anmutram and another—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G.
444-71—Tyabjee and S—Rao Saheb Gungadhur Yeshwant vs Manchoobai Culliandas—Lynch and T.
428-77—Lynch and T—The Alliance S and W Co.'vs Dadabhoy Hosunjee—Pestonjee K.
296-77—Jeffreson and P—Jeejeebe Hormjeebe and others vs Canjee Bhangjee and others—R Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

247-77—Hearn C and L—Geolbai vs Maneckjee Limjee Maneckjee, Ardaser and Hormosjee—Part heard.
96-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Hearn C and L.

(Before the Honourable Mr Justice Pinhey.)

SHORT CAUSES.

689-75—M M Munshi—Eduljee Cowasjee M vs Nusserwanjee Hormusjee G.
266-77—Shamrao P—Mirabai widow vs Pandoorang Jewba Seno—In person.
601-77—Fletcher and S—Nursey Keasowjee vs Rahim Assur Khoja and another—Tyabjee and S, and Khanderao M.
747-77—In person—Furtab Trikum and others vs Narayen Ramchundra.
748-77—Hearn C and L Dhurumsey Shamjee vs Charles Agnew—Turner &c.
736-77—Mr Turner—Memon Hajee Hassam E vs Yemoonbai and others.
788-77—Edmington H and L—Ooma Jugmull and others vs Ebrahim Ramjee.
789-77—In person—Nuthoo Champsey and others vs Assumbhoy Purshotum.
792-77—Inverarity and W—James Darragh & Co vs Thakursey Khetsey and others.
8 1-77—In person—Bhugwandass Pranjewandass vs Jugjivundass Hemjee.
802-77—Pestonjee R—Pestonjee Bomonjee and another vs Hormusjee Jamsetjee S.

LONG CAUSES.

438-77—In person—Agaj Ally Mahomed bin &c. vs Beebee Sucksena and others—Mr Kothari.
491-77—Jefferson and P—Fazzulla Khocklani vs Goolam Khan ssa Khoja.
415-77—Jefferson and P—Mahomed H jee Alli vs The Frere S and W Co, Ld—Macfarlane and G.
629-77—Shapoorjee and T—Govindjee Huridass vs Vulubdass Anundjee and another—J C Cama.
720-76—Muljee and B—The Mazagon S and W Co vs Dayal Ruttonsey and others—Crawford and B, Tyabjee and S. and Macfarlane and G.
250-77—Mr Skipsey—Ismael Russool vs Mahomed Dawood Dhunjee—Macfarlane and G.
586-76—Jefferson and P—Mithibai vs Jootha Premjee and others Shamrao P.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 21.

Worgan, Major Genl, on duty, from Kurrachee.
O'Neill, Surg Major, on leave, from Deolalee.
Quin, Capt, Madras 1st Light N I, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY. 20

Powlett, Capt, R A, on duty, to Madras.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, Jan. 19.)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr G W Imrie' C S, Assistant Commissioner, Nursinghpur, to be a Magistrate of the 2nd Class in that district.

Furlough for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr H J Macdougall, Deputy Commissioner, Upper Godavari District, from the, at of March next.

Mr J H Fisher, C S, Major C H Plowd n, and Captain J A Temple, Officiating Deputy Commissioners 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class, will respectively revert to Deputy Commissioners, 2nd Class and Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 3rd and 4th Class.

Major A Bloomfield, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr F Venning and Major W H B Brooke, Officiating Deputy Commissioners, 2nd and 3rd Class, will respectively revert to Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, and Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

On Captain J W Macdougall, Assistant Commissioner, joining his appointment at Nagpur, Mr D O Meikl joha, C S, is transferred to Wardha.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 15.)

Mr H Gompertz, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey privilege leave for eighty-four days on medical certificate.

Mr H T Knox, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

Mr G A Ballard, Acting 2nd Member of the Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam Department until further orders.

Mr H J Stokes to act as Collector and Magistrate of Madura during the absence of Mr W McQuhae on leave.

Mr it Bewell to act as 1st Head Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate, Kistna.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Col G Prinsep, Staff Corps, Commandant 35th N I, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut-Col A R B McMahon, Deputy Commissioner of Prome, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut-Col M K Bourne, Staff Corps, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut-Col L H Isaacke, Staff Corps, private affairs, for two years.

Lieut-Col A C Forth, Staff Corps, private affairs, for two years.

With reference to Revenue (Famine) Department, Notification, dated 9th January, the services of Lieut V Toomings, 2 M N, 44th Foot, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major F H Thompson, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year and fifteen days.

The following promotions are made :

Captain and Brevet-Major J Gabbet, having completed 20 years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major.

To be Captains, having completed 12 years' service :—Lieuts C A Cresswell and W H M Causland.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Jan. 15.

The C-in C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Fusiliers—Lieut C Hackatt to be Adjutant, vice Darley, promoted.

12th N I—Lieut J F Worlledge, 45th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

24th N I—Lieut G J Perry, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant, Major W V Fitz G Jacob, Officiating Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, is confirmed in the appointment.

30th N I—Lieut F Hamilton, 5th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Colonel R Y Lambert, Staff Corps, on being relieved by Major R F Firth, 10th N I, will proceed from Dacca to the Presidency for general duty.

The name of Captain F E Lindo, 81st Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôts.

Deputy Surgeon General R H Perkins, is posted to the charge of the Saugor Circle of medical superintendence.

Major H B Sanderson, Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate, is posted to the Meerut Rohilcund and Gwalior Circle.

The name of Lieut S Brown, 8th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôts.

The name of Captain P H Ffolliot, 59th Foot, is to be substituted for that of Captain R S Shinkwin, in the list of offices detailed for duty at the regimental depôts.

Veterinary Surgeon G D Whitfield, is appointed to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Nowgong.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Jan. 17.)

Mr W Rigby, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, in charge of the Central Office of Forest Accounts, has obtained one year's furlough to Europe, together with three weeks' subsidiary leave of absence, from the 10th Feb.

Surgeon P F O'Connor, in officiating Medical Charge of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Rawulpindee, in addition to his other duties.

Surgeon-Major G Thomson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, is appointed Civil surgeon of Rajanpur, in addition to his other duties.

Captain J B Hutchinson is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Jhelum.

Surgeon-Major C P Costello, 5th Punjab Cavalry, is appointed Civil Surgeon of Sirsa, in addition to his other duties.

The Government of India having sanctioned an increase to the Punjab Police of two Deputy Superintendents, 3rd Grade, and of two Assistant District Superintendents, 1st Class, 1st Grad , His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor makes the following promotions :—

Mr W H Mercer, from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of District Superintendents of Police ; Mr R T Bruce, from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of District Superintendents of Police ; Mr W M G Dyrahble, Assistant District Superintend, 1st Class, 1st Grade, to be a Dist Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, Mr W Hazlett, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be a District Superintend of Police, 4th Grade.

F A Kelly, Assistant District Supe intendent of Police, 1st Class, 1st Grade, to be an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

The following promotions are made with effect from the 27th December 1877 :—

Mr D N Turnbull and Mr H Beck from the 2nd to the 1st Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr S Smith and Mr D E McCracken from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr G W Hastings and Mr D H Hunter, from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Mr H S Dunsford, from the 3rd Grade of the 2nd Class, to the 4th Grade of the 1st Class of Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

The following transfers are ordered :—Lieut-Col M Millett, District Superintendent of Police, from the Mooltan to the Hazara district, Captain R C Nicholetts, District Superintendent of Police, from the Gurgaon to the Kohat district. Mr H W Jackson, District Superintendent of Police, from the Rohtak to the Mooltan district.

The following app intments are made :—Mr H Beck, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Jhelum, to Officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Gurgaon. Mr S Smith, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Rohtak.

CALENDAR FOR JAN. 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....25th, 8h. 40·6m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan.					
Tues. 22	.....	6 38	5 45	{ 1 28 m { 1 44 a	{ 7 43 m { 7 46 a
Wed. 23	.....	6 38	5 46	{ 2 5 m { 2 35 a	{ 8 27 m { 8 35 a
Th. 24	English Mail expected..

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

HOSTILITIES IN BULGARIA CONTINUE.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The statement made a few days since that hostilities in Bulgaria had been suspended proves to have been premature.

THE DEFENCE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar, who lately returned from Erzeroum, has been appointed Commander of the Turkish line of defence at Constantinople.

The Turks have devastated the country between Taisar Bazardchik and Philippopolis.

INSURRECTION IN MACEDONIA.

Advices have been received that an insurrection against Turkish rule has broken out in Macedonia.

SULEIMAN PASHA'S RETREAT.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Latest advices from the seat of War state, that Suleiman Pasha with his army has retreated to the Rhodope Mountains (a range of mountains situated to the South of Philippopolis).

Server and Namyk Pashas, the Special Envoys from the Porte deputed to treat for an armistice, have arrived at the Russian head-quarters.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Bombay Mails of the 31st ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 24th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. Steamer Pekin.

LONDON, JAN. 19, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¼
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5 per cent. do.	89¼
5 per cent. Consols for account	93¼
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	109½
Bar Silver	53½
Oriental Bank Shares	£43
Chartered do. do.	£21-10
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£28-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£37
Arrival—Olympia.	

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD have sent us a copy of their Royal Photographic Album of scenes and personages connected with the progress of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—a very handsome folio volume which forms the best memorial we have seen of the Prince's visit to this country. The photographs are admirably executed, and the letter-press is clearly written and accurate, without being disfigured by any of that straining after effect which spoils most of the books relating to the Prince's tour. This Album is a work of permanent interest, for, apart from the excellent portraits it contains of the Prince and his party, it is made up of photographs of the choicest scenery, the most famous cities and buildings, and the most illustrious men in India.

THE section of the Scindia State Railway from Agra to Dholpore, 37 miles, was formally opened for traffic on the 10th inst., when the Government officials went over the line with Mr. Glover, the contractor.

A CORRESPONDENT says he is afraid our suggestion that the new Telegraph buildings, having been condemned because they are not suitable for the accommodation of from fifty to sixty families and a number of bachelors, should be handed over to the officers in Marine Lines, is impracticable, as these gentlemen cannot leave their lines. He adds, however—"You had an article the other day urging the transfer of the headquarters of the police from Mazagon to the Fort. Why should Government not hand over these buildings to the Municipality for the use of the police? No better place for police head-quarters could be found in Bombay than these buildings." The suggestion is a good one. We commend it to the attention of the Government.

A DESCRIPTIVE roll is published in the last N. W. P. *Gazette* of Lieut-nant Bradford Smith, a deserter from the 4th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, now stationed at Lucknow. Adjutant Smith's defalcations amount to between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 4,500. It seems that on a former occasion he had a deficit to meet, but that first offence was condoned.

THE stewards of the Wellington Races have forwarded to Mr. William Morgan, who is now at home, and that gentleman has forwarded to the *Madras Mail*, with a request for its publication, the following apology:—"We the undersigned stewards of the Wellington Races for 1877 hereby apologise to Mr. William Morgan for, and withdraw any imputation made upon him by us with respect to the entry of his horse Proposition for the last Wellington Races, and express our regret for any words used or published by us tending to impute unfair or dishonorable conduct to Mr. William Morgan." We hope to hear no more of this unpleasant business.

THE *Indian Mirror* :—The Akhund of Swat is dead. The lay reader will perhaps turn round and ask—Who on earth could this personage be? We are sorry we are unable to place definite information about him before our readers. All we can say is, that the Akhund was a powerful and pious Mahomedan ruler beyond our frontier and near Cabul. The Mussulmans of Asia regarded him as a sort of oracle and a saint of the highest type, in imitance next even to Mahomed. He is believed to have worked miracles in his life time and effected many cures. His habits were simple and his diet rigidly abstemious. The extent of his influence may be conceived from the fact that the Amir of Cabul and all neighbouring rulers used to consult him whenever an important political move was contemplated. The Akhund was a politician as well, and his views were chiefly remarkable for being intensely anti-English. He was one of the bitterest opponents of the British Government. Nevertheless, as an enemy, he was always honourable and straightforward. His piety, benevolence, and wisdom secured to him the loyalty and admiration of all Mahomedans from one end of Central Asia to the other. There are gentlemen—Mahomedans, of course—in India who regarded him as their chief oracle.

THE *Madras Mail* :—Is there no one in India or England, filling a position of authority, who will protest against the new policy which Lord Lytton fancies of giving natives who might be mischievous diamond stars, gold and enamel collars, photographs of the Viceroy, or portraits of the Queen, served with "butter" *ad lib.*? On New Year's Day a life-size portrait of Her Majesty was presented to the Maharaja of Jeypore by Colonel Beynon, Political Agent, "on behalf of the Empress of India, as a token of Her Majesty's appreciation of the Maharaja's loyal and devoted attachment to the Imperial Government." The ceremony of unveiling the portrait took place the same day at the Diwankhaas of the Maharaja's palace, where a public durbar was held for the purpose. Of course His Highness professed to be overcome, and begged the Colonel to do him "the favour of conveying to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress my sincere gratefulness for the high and special honour Her Majesty has condescended to confer on me this day." All this is from the mouth outwards.

So long ago as 1870 the Government of India impressed upon all local Governments and Administrations, and the heads of the Public Works Department, the great advantage of endeavouring to train the natives of this country in all those branches of handicraft that are necessary for the construction and maintenance of railways. It was also suggested that the large workshops in railways and canals offered good opportunities for the establishment of schools for teaching the natives. Again in 1876, the Government of India returned to the subject, pointing out that it would be better to localize these arrangements, so that each local Government or Administration, and each branch of the Department should train men for employment in that province or branch. The opinions of local officials were asked for as to these suggestions, and amongst others, Mr. Prince, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Rangoon State Railway, who has had great experience in the management of workshops, gave the following opinion: "The working classes of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab are eminently qualified, as regards natural ability and aptitude, to be trained to be foremen mechanics, while their steadiness and sobriety make them compare advantageously with Europeans. The inhabitants of Lower Bengal do not, as far as I have been able to observe, possess any natural aptitude to this kind, and, though some good workmen are to be found in Calcutta, I do not think Bengali foremen are ever likely to be very common. At the Roorkee workshops all the foremen are natives, and, as far as their experience goes, as good as any Europeans I have met with who have had similar limited means of learning. As regards the training of such men, I fear that nothing in the shape of any system of teaching would succeed. In matters of construction very little can be done in this way, if the natural gift is not there. It appears to me that such men can only be obtained by selection in the workshop. Everything must depend on the managers of workshops, and if they can be convinced of the importance of encouraging and giving promising native workmen the opportunity of advancement there would in time to be no lack of native foremen." After considering all the opinions sent in, the Government of India has now decided that "the majority of the local authorities consulted on the subject being in favour of the proposal to localize the arrangement for the training of natives for foremen mechanics, as suggested, this arrangement shall be adopted in future. It is now left to the local Governments and Administrations, and to heads of imperial branches of the department, to give effect to the measure, to which the Government of India attaches much importance."

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S ambition in his early youth :—"To celebrate her younger brother's birth-day, Mrs. Norton asked to dinner the other members of her family who were in town, two of her husband's colleagues in the magistracy, Lord Melbourne, and the author of 'Vivian Grey,' in whom she had recently discovered the son of her father's intimate friend. Young Disraeli was not long returned from his travels in the East, with traits of which he had interested her on the occasion of their first acquaintance. He had just then been defeated in an attempt to get into Parliament for the borough of Wycombe, where he attributed his failure to want of support by the Whigs. Mrs. Norton presented him after dinner to the Home Secretary, who had the power, she said, of retrieving the disappointment if he chose, and whose frank and open manner led to a long conversation, in which Mr. Disraeli mentioned the circumstance of his late discomfiture, dwelling on each particular with the emphasis which every young man of ambition since Parliament was invented is sure to lay upon the broken promises and scandalous behaviour of his victorious foes. The minister was attracted more and more as he listened to the uncommonplace language and spirit of the youthful politician, and thought to himself he would be well worth serving. Abruptly, but with a certain tone of kindness which took away any air of assumption, he said, 'Well, now tell me—what do you want to be?' The quiet gravity of the reply took him aback. 'I want to be Prime Minister.' Melbourne gave a long sigh, and then said very seriously: 'No chance of that in our time. It is all arranged and settled. Nobody but Lord Grey could, perhaps, have carried the Reform Bill; but he is an old man, and when he gives up he will certainly be succeeded by one who has every requisite for the position, in the prime of life and fame, of old blood, high rank, great fortune, and greater ability. Once in power, there is nothing to prevent him holding office as long as Sir Robert Walpole. Nobody can compete with Stanley. I heard him the other night in the Commons, when the party were all divided and breaking away from their ranks, recall them by the mere force of superior will and eloquence; he rose like a young eagle above them all, and kept hovering over their heads till they were reduced to abject submission. There is nothing like him. If you are going into politics and mean to stick to it, I dare say you will do very well, for you have ability and enterprise, and if you are careful how you steer, no doubt you will get into some post at last. But you must put all these foolish notions out of your head; they won't do at all. Stanley will be the next Prime Minister you will see.'"

THE *Madras Times* :—If the head of the Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department does not take the opportunity afforded by an early meeting of Council to expound a discourse from materials regarding improvement in the culture of the soil—*the* preventive against famine—which Sir Alexander Arbuthnot has in his possession, we shall hold the Supreme Government to blame in that they do not apply pressure to a man whose pronounces to lethargy and letting things drift was only too well known in Madras before he went up higher. Precisely such a statement as Sir Andrew Clarke has made, as an Engineer, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot ought to make as Minister for Agriculture, and if he does not because [redacted] through not knowing enough about the subjects though it is peculiarly [redacted] his department, he ought to be made to retire and give place to a man who is. If the Supreme authorities are [redacted] from doing their duty in [redacted] matters as these, how can they expect their officers all over the country to do theirs? Want of courage in the Viceregal circle affects the whole administration, for it becomes the parent of want of courage in the Presidency, in the Province, in the District, in the Cutcherry, in the Court. The converse holds true.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BOMBAY IN 1876-77.

I.

In the official world the annual report of the Bombay Government on the administration of this Presidency is expected with a good deal of interest, and the out-side world is always certain that even to it the volume will prove a valuable condensation of information which could only be gathered elsewhere after much labour among voluminous State-papers. The Secretaries to Government generally take a pride in preparing these reports, and, as a rule, considering the research they have to make, they succeed in producing excellent specimens of secretarial handiwork. This year, however, we think that the Administration Report for 1876-77 is better than its predecessors both inside and out. The letter-press, binding, and general appearance of the volume are admirable, and the information given is at once concise and complete. If we are not mistaken the credit of preparing this Report now undertaken is due to Mr. Campbell, the gentleman who has been entrusted with the preparation of the Presidency Gazetteer, and although as regards arrangement he has worked upon the lines recently laid down by the Government of India for the construction of such reports, he is still entitled to praise for the thorough and artistic way in which he has performed his task.

A perusal of the Report recalls many important events which have disappeared from recollection amid the crowd of circumstances that in these high-pressure days follow fast upon each other, and we propose to sketch the contents of what is more or less an epitome of the history of this Presidency during an interesting, if not trying, period of British administration.

The volume is divided into chapters on Political Affairs, Land Administration (including surveys and settlements), Protection (including legislation, police, criminal justice, prisons, civil justice, registration, municipal, military, and marine), Production and Distribution (including agriculture, wastes, and crops, horticulture, forests, manufactures, trade, and public works), Revenue and Finance (including imperial revenue and finance, and revenue and finance other than imperial), Vital Statistics and Medical Services, Instruction, Archæology, and Miscellaneous. These subjects cover a wide range of information, and the mere enumeration of them will suggest the great labour undertaken by the compiler of the Report. The Summary at the beginning of the volume is a very complete synopsis of the events of the year, and those who do not care to wade through the statistics for themselves will find it sufficient for their purposes. The famine in the Deccan was of course the most serious event of the official year, when, including Nari States, the area affected was 39,000 square miles with a population of nearly six millions people. It would have been useful if the compiler of the Administration Report had stated the cost of meeting that calamity, and given a few more valuable particulars regarding it, especially with respect to the considerable railway and irrigation works which the famine was the direct means of introducing; but as a special detailed account of the famine is under preparation by Government, we suppose it was considered advisable to confine it more than allude to the famine in the introduction to the Report. In May 1877 Sir Philip Wodehouse laid down his Governorship, which was taken up by Sir Richard Temple, and shortly afterwards Mr. Rogers retired from his post as Member of Council and was succeeded by the Hon. Lionel Ashburner. The block of promotion in the Bombay Civil Service was specially brought to the notice of the Secretary of State in 1876, and in 1877 the same concessions as to proportionate pension and personal allowances were granted to the Bombay civilians as had been previously given to the Civil Service of the North-West Provinces. The States under control of the Bombay Government cover, including Baroda, an area of 70,000 square miles with a population of nearly 9,000,000; and 28 of these States, with an area of 24,000 square miles and a population of 3,443,000, possess an estimated yearly revenue of £1,385,000. All these States are at present, on account of the minority or misrule of their chiefs, under the entire political management of the officers of the Bombay Government. The three wealthiest of these States are Cutch (£250,000 per annum) Bhownuggur (£268,000), and Kolhapore (£256,000). Baroda being now under the Government of India, is not included in the Native States of this Presidency under the local Government, but it may be interesting to know that that province has now a population of 2,100,000 and an annual revenue of £1,300,000. Considering the vast population and wealth concerned in these States, the people have every reason to be thankful that the existence of a British Government has saved them from being at the mercy either of those chiefs who are distinguished by their juvenility or their incapability of governing. The chief event in Cutch was the marriage of the young Rao to a sister of the Maharajah of Bikaneer, a State situated in the heart of the desert of Rajpootana. The marriage cost the enormous sum of £40,000, or nearly one quarter of the whole year's expenditure. It is to be regretted that Government does not use its utmost endeavours to curtail these ruinous expenses upon such ceremonies, because it is obvious that the enormous proportion of a fourth of a whole year's income spent in a single State upon one marriage must have a seriously discouraging effect upon the welfare of that State and of the people who have to pay for such extravagance. As regards the Mahi Kanta Agency, situated on the borders of Rajpootana and Central India, great progress has been made in the settlement of disputes, and arrangements have now been made whereby criminals escaping from that lawless land will be quickly extradited from Rajpootana. Kattywar was unbrokenly peaceful, and is steadily progressing in the ways of civilisation. In Nowanuggur, the son of the Jam, Bijiana Kalogha, had been misbehaving so badly that the British Government had to deport him to Poona to learn better behaviour. In April this year the young Chief of Bhownuggur, whose intelligence and liberality are highly spoken of and frequently held up for the example of other Kattywar chiefs, will take over sole charge of his lucrative principality. The Rajasthanik Court, appointed for the settlement of hereditary sharehold claims, which used to be the source of perpetual bloodshed among Kattywar borderers, who were as little loth to have a free fight with "bloody guns and pistols" as a Highland cateran was to make a foray into his neighbour's territory, is said to be working now admirably—which is good news indeed for Kattywar. The Rajkumar College, erected for the education of a host of young princelings, is flourishing still, and some gratulation is felt because its class roll has recently been enriched by the name of two young Mahratta chiefs, the Sir Desai of Sawant Wari and the Rajah of Mudhol. The Mahrattis hitherto have not been taking kindly to this institution. As to the Mahratti States in the Hubshee's territory of Jinjeera, about 100 miles south of Bombay, is tolerably favourably spoken of. The police are working well, and education is making good progress—Mussulmans, by the way, both boys and girls, attending the schools in greater numbers than Hindoos. In one of the Sattara feudatory States, the Chief of Bhor has been misbehaving, and a British officer has had to take charge of the State. In Kolhapore, the richest State in the Southern Mahratta Country, the young Chief is said to be giving good promise of being an able and intelligent ruler like his predecessor, who died at Florence, where his remains were burned on the banks of the Arno. The present Chief is fond of active exercise, and conducts himself in such a way as to gain praise. During the famine, and between the close of last year, nearly £200,000 had been spent on relief employment in the State, and distress was aggravated by two outbreaks of cholera, in which, of 7,763 persons attacked, 3,655 died. The State gives a good example to other Native States; it has quarter of a million sterling invested in Government securities. In Sangli, the people have not been blessed in their Chief. In 1873 his abuse of his power and general mismanagement of his State compelled Government to appoint an officer to relieve him of his duties. Apparently well enough pleased with this arrangement, the Chief went off on a tour through India, and when he had returned in 1876, the office of Joint Administrator was continued. The Government official has not, however, been able to put the affairs of Sangli in a satisfactory position, notwithstanding his discovery of many abuses, and last year it became necessary to borrow £90,000 to keep the State going—the Chief himself, probably, looking complacently on from a distance. For various reasons many of the chiefs in this Presidency were excused from attending the Imperial Assemblage, and among others the chiefs of the Southern Mahratta Country were not expected to attend because of the appearance of famine in their territories. But her Rani Dada Saheb, the head of the junior Miraj State, is described as a lazy young man, in consequence of which he died; and the question of succession is still under the consideration of the Government. A compliment is paid to Venayek Rao Appa Saheb, the Chief of the junior Kurundwar State, who died late in 1876. He is described as being one of the most enlightened and liberal-minded of the Southern Mahratta nobles—which is probably why he was given a seat in the Legislative Council, though we never heard him open his lips there or offer any opposition to a Government measure. His son, a "quiet and amiable lad," is now allowing the State to be managed by his cousin, Gouputrao Bapoo Saheb. In the small State of Sawanier in Dharwar the principal event was a serious grain riot which took place during the first great rise in the price of grain. The only Native State of any importance in Sind is Khairpur, which has a revenue of £50,000. Except that heavy floods from the Indus destroyed some crops, Government does not seem to know anything about the management of Khairpur. The Chief, who does not bear the best of characters in Sind, is one of the representatives of the Talpoor rulers of that country, and all that Government says about his bigotry and conservatism is—"His Highness Ali Murad is old, and little inclined to introduce any change." As regards Aden, the relations of Government with the chiefs are satisfactory. In the value of the external trade of the settlement, compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of over £240,000—rather a serious decrease, which seems to indicate that affairs near Aden are not thoroughly satisfactory. The disturbances in Abyssinia and some new Turkish taxes are supposed to account for this falling off, and perhaps the supposition is correct.

We have now touched upon the principal features connected with the Government of Bombay's administration of Native States.

"ENGLISH CULTURE"—A FORMULA TO SUBSTITUTE FOR THAT OF "BRITISH INTERESTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To one accustomed to look at the course of the world's changes with high historical views, there seems to be very little doubt that modern culture will be strongly moulded after the English standard, and chiefly through the English people.

No doubt there has been much of chance in the events that have brought about the present supremacy of England. People jealous of England may, with pleasure, assign plausible reasons to show that there is no natural superiority in the English mind, and that England's role in the world has been brought out chiefly by vicious causes; but this is not worth refutation, as it means very little against the fact. It is the liberal stamp of the English mind, its cosmopolitan nature, and the daring spirit of enterprise that have made the actual position of the English people in the world.

No one of the other peoples of Europe, if possessed of the maritime power which England owns, would refrain from taking Constantinople and Egypt. No other people of Europe would hear of opinions in the press and in the Parliament as to the convenience of abandoning Gibraltar or India, without crying out "treason." No other people would give its colonies autonomous governments as England has done. No other people would give free admission to all nations in its colonised settlements as England does. It is by these things and by her instinctive hatred of war and slavery and all old uncivilised facts that England has acquired a right to think herself the tutor of the modern world. No doubt that, in their combination, Germany and Russia aim chiefly at opening for themselves commercial outlets, and that their combination is perhaps stained with an old spirit of competition with England.

There are persons in England who would attack Germany, because, if she means to have Holland, she means competition with England; and would attack Russia, because, if she means to rule in Central Asia, she again means competition in Asia. These are the same narrow-minded and old-fashioned people who waged a diplomatic war against the opening of the Suez Canal; and the event has proved that not only English culture, but real English interests, had most to gain by the canal. It is a happy thing for England and the world that, her war forces being chiefly maritime, England has all power for good and no power for evil; an exception which leaves her no power to err.

If Russia and Germany become two strong commercial and manufacturing nations, this will have no more bad result as for English interests than so many other things which the retrograde party in England has so much dreaded and afterwards has come to acknowledge as improvements. English culture will have acquired two more powerful factors, and in a following article I will try to show that English trade and manufactures will have only to gain.

England has come to such a high place in the world, because she is the champion of free trade and free competition. Let England become an exclusivist nation, and she will by the same stroke become a second-rate nation.

The old-fashioned jealousies between nations are to the superior standard of the English mind as boys' fightings in college. Willie will run of a vengeance after this and snatch it for himself before the others come up. Johnny will keep that for himself with both hands, and will not permit others to touch it. A high standard English mind looks at all the old national exclusivist contrivances as boys' tricks. England will admit any one that comes with an English mind to the world's trade.

English culture has acquired such a high level as it has now from its free contact with all forms of civilisation in the world. No people has such strong powers for comparing and assimilating. England does not pretend to have her culture, nor her political institutions, nor her free trade to herself alone; she does not mean to shut the world up from any human power and influence.

But no doubt there is a strong party in England which is not of this mind; there is a party which goes after ancient theories and ideas, which would make of England an exclusive and conquering nation of the last century; and this party is the true enemy of English culture and English interests. It would be running into scheming and vision-picturing to tell what the future relations of nations will come to be in the course of time; but one can say, without much chance of mistaking, that before another quarter of a century passes most of the old national ideas which still prevail in Continental Europe will be superseded.

England's real interest is to permit free development to all the civilising forces of the world. That Russia and Germany should acquire commercial capabilities is natural, and, I would say, unavoidable. To battle against this would be to lose the high view of English culture and interests.

The formula of British interests which has lately been so much misused is, I think, a superficial and mischievous formula; it does not at all express the English under-ground and real thought, and it is a formula of antagonism and hatred. Any nation will join the nation that fights for English culture. Every nation that has self-respect will scorn to join Great Britain if she says she only cares for British interests. Formulas, like creeds, have much influence in the world, and, though formulas are words, nations ought never to uphold formulas which are not the true interpretation of their ideas. If I could aspire to have any influence at all on English opinion, I would propose the formula of "English culture" instead of that of "British interests."

The Romans came to rule the whole ancient civilized world not so much on account of their warlike powers. They absorbed and shaped in one harmonious whole the different elements of the ancient Mediterranean civilizations; they adopted all that was progressive in the other partial cultures and gave it a cosmopolitan stamp. Every one knows what a high sense of the fraternity of all mankind the Romans showed in the time of their universal rule.

As times are now different, English influence will have a different character from that of the Romans, and will employ different means; but if England keeps steady in her course, the world will adopt English culture as in ancient times it obeyed Roman culture. The motto of England ought then to be, I think, "English culture."

Bombay, Jan. 21. J. C.

N. B.—I have just now seen Mr. R.'s criticism of my article published in your issue of the 17th instant. I will answer it to-morrow. J. C.

AN IMPORTANT ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago there was a Society created called the Amalgamated Society for Railway Servants, and a number of railway employés joined and paid their subscriptions monthly for some time, which promised them the advantage of assistance in cases of sickness, death in the family, and when out of employ. Suddenly the collection of subscriptions ceased, and nothing is heard or known either of the said Society or its promoters, and on some of the B. B. & C. I. railway employés applying to Mr. Rule for information as to the existence or otherwise of the abovenamed Society, as they supposed him to have been one of its promoters, that gentleman said he was just as wise as they on the subject. I have applied to several other persons for information, but they are all in the dark. I therefore trust that some of your numerous readers who may be better informed will have the goodness to enlighten me and other poor members of the Society as to its existence, and who are the real and responsible promoters of the same.

Parell, Jan. 21. A POOR MEMBER.

RETURN TICKETS TO ENGLAND.—A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 19th instant, "One whose leave is due" urges the publication of the dates of departure of steamers from Liverpool, &c., to admit of the sanction being granted to the special three-months return ticket system lately advertised by the P. and O. and other companies. Permit me, as a would-be "P. and O. ticket-of-leave man," to ruminate as to why the Company have made this apparent concession. Simply, I should say, to insure my coming back under their house flag. Now, why cannot they extend their concession to, say, 6, 12, or 24 months? As long as I come back by their steamers the Company have gained their object. Three months is running it far too close. In these days of competition an offer to be taking must be liberal. If the P. and O. do not find they can reduce the rates they publish under the "ticket-of-leave system," let them extend the period as above.

Jan. 21. QUIS SEPARABIT.

A NEEDLESS REMONSTRANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is very sickening to see that a man of your experience should so far degrade himself as to fling forth to the world in the leading article of your wide-spread journal, the day before yesterday, the fruitlessness or, better, worthlessness of England's efforts to maintain the last but not the least important clause of the Treaty of Paris. You have stated that, instead of spilling the precious blood of her bravest men, England, in conjunction with other Powers, would do better if she gave up the passage of the Dardanelles to the Russians. If you, Mr. Editor, knew of what a paramount importance the Dardanelles is to England, you would not have opined in such a way. Once in possession of the Dardanelles, the Russians can really be masters of the whole Black Sea. The Mediterranean, which is now an English lake, will be immediately changed into a theatre of active naval war. England will then be compelled to increase her navy there at an exorbitant expense. The Suez Canal will always be in danger. Russia would not have undertaken this war but for this one object. But, as long as England is powerful, she will never get it. England would prefer war to such a suicidal policy. Constantinople and the Straits are inseparably associated with each other. As British interests lie there, England is bound to prevent Russia from obtaining her goal, and to oppose Europe, if it be necessary to maintain it, with all her might and main.

In conclusion, I cannot help inserting the following paragraph, which may be found in the second volume, fifty-first and fifty-second pages, of a work written by Mr. O'Meara, entitled "Napoleon in Exile," and published in Boston in 1823 :—

"In the course of a few years," added he, "Russia will have Constantinople, the greatest part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling and flattering which Alexander practised towards me was to gain my consent to effect this object. I opposed, foreseeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of time, in a few years, Turkey must fall to Russia. The Powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia, and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it would be very easy for Russia to engage her assistance by giving her some other provinces bordering upon the Austrian dominions, reaching near to Constantinople. The only hypothesis that France and England may ever be allied with sincerity will be in order to prevent this. But even this alliance will not avail. France, England, and Prussia united cannot, by sea and land, prevent Russia can at any time effect it. Once mistress of Constantinople, Russia gets all the commerce of the Mediterranean, becomes a great naval power, and heaven knows what may happen. She quarrels with you, marches off to India an army of 70,000 good soldiers, which to Russia is nothing; and 100,000 cossacks, Cossacks, and others, and England loses India. Above all other Powers, Russia is most to be feared, especially by you. In bravery the French and English soldiers are the only ones to be compared to them. All this I foresaw. I see into futurity farther than others, and I wanted to establish a barrier against those barbarians by re-establishing the kingdom of Poland and putting Poniatowski at the head of it as king; but your imbeciles of ministers would not consent. A hundred years hence I shall be dead, and Europe, especially England, will lament that I did not succeed."

KAIKHUSROO.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

[Our correspondent cannot be a constant reader of the *Gazette* or he would know that we have always been among the strongest advocates of a truly Imperial policy for England. In the article to which he refers, we did not state our own views, which are now of no consequence, but merely attempt to form a fair estimate of the bias of public opinion in England.—ED. *B. G.*]

COMET CLARET.—The vintage of 1811 has now acquired a peculiar celebrity and the good wine produced in that year in France has been generally attributed to the influence of the comet. It is strange that its excellence was not recognized at the time. France was in that year passing through tooanxious a crisis to care much for choice of wine, and these vintages were in the autumn of the following year freely sold at from 1,200f. to 1,500f. a cask. In 1868 there was a sale of cellars of Chateau Lafitte, including much of the Comet claret. The auction was held on the 27th of November, and as those were days of the luxury of the Second Empire, it is not surprising that high prices were realized. The lots were started at 20f. a bottle, and the bidding went up to 121f., at which price an hotel keeper at Bordeaux bought a large quantity. Bottles of this wine were exposed in the windows of the hotel afterwards at the sensation price of 150f., or about £72 a dozen. In the meantime the Comet claret has been growing scarcer everyday, and at a great sale just concluded in Paris the "gems of the collection" were two bottles of the famous vintage. The auctioneer, after a little pardonable preface, said he could not consent to start the lot at less than 300f., which was the price realized at the latest sale of the kind, but he trusted we were even more enthusiastic than the auctioneer. The price rose rapidly, and it was evident that many purchasers were eager to make an investment. At last the ultimate fate of the bottles rested between two rest-urants, and the bidder at 620f. was declared the purchaser. We could understand in this country a very wealthy nobleman, whose cellars were his hobby, giving such a price, but that the proprietor of a cafe on the boulevards should pay nearly £25 for two bottles of claret shows that the reign of luxury is not yet over in Paris.—*Globe.*

A DEFENCE OF ENGLISH WORKING MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of to-day is the usual home letter on commercial matters, and in it is the usual wholesale denunciation of the working men of England. According to the views of your correspondent, all the evils poor old England is now suffering are caused by the stupidity, the laziness, the drunkenness, and general wickedness of the British workman. In what country can you find the same number of men doing the same amount of work? In what country do you find so much iron and other metals worked up, so much coal raised, so much cotton and wool and other staples manufactured into goods?

The English working man wishes for nothing but fair and free trading with all the world. He asks for no protective duties, nor for any assistance or support from Government. In every other country we find the workmen continually petitioning their respective Governments to protect them against the importation of the productions of the seditious, the conspiring, and stupid English workman.

During the Franco German war, and for one or two years subsequent, when England was guided by wise statesmen, we had a most prosperous trade, profits were more than doubled or trebled, and of course wages rose, and so did royalties upon the raising of coals and the winning of metals. I am personally acquainted with three or four cases where the landlords charged three times as much for bringing into use the pent up wealth of their mines. It is a long time since trade was as bad in England as at the present moment. Naturally the employers of labour, finding their profits gone, require the working man to forego some of the advance of wages which he won during the late prosperous times, and where this demand has been made with reasonable fairness the working classes have conceded. Now one is led to think that under these circumstances the landlords—who don't deserve to be hanged, but who are wise and discreet, and so far placed above the fear of want that they usually look to the good of the country rather than their own—would have cheerfully come forward and reduced their royalties to the rates existing previous to the late great rise in prices. I am almost sure no such thing has happened, for your correspondent would assuredly have heard of it, and would have bounced it before the working classes, as an example of the patriotism of the landlords. I wonder if your correspondent has ever compared the cost of living of the English workman in England with that of the workman of other countries? If he could sometimes, when writing his letter, forget for a moment his hatred and overcome his fears of the working classes, and contrast the rates and taxes paid by the artisan of England with those paid by the same class in other countries, your readers would soon become really useful information from this weekly contribution to your valuable journal.

Many parties try to persuade us that all that is necessary to revive trade in England is simply to reduce the wages of the working classes. I will take only two cases. A collier gets one shilling and eight pence for getting one ton of coal. Suppose the wages of this poor fellow were reduced to one bit, this would make a reduction of ten pence in the one ton of coal, or coals which are now selling in Bombay at nineteen rupees could then be sold at eighteen and a half. A weaver in Lancashire is paid ten pence for weaving an eight and quarter pound shirting, which is now selling in Bombay at nine shillings and six pence. If we reduce the poor weaver's wages ten per cent., or one penny, we could then sell this eight and quarter pound shirting at nine shillings and five pence. Judging from these two cases, it must be a very trifling improvement in trade which can be brought about by lessening the workman's command over the necessaries of life. I am aware that my letter is long, but you should remember I am an English working man, and am angry.

Bombay, Jan. 19. G.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JAN. 20.

THE Poona Volunteers are going ahead, and they appear to be pleased at the announcement that they now form a part of the Bombay Volunteers. Yesterday evening they mustered strongly on the general depôt parade ground when they were inspected by Captain Leckie, their commanding officer *pro tem.* I cannot tell you what Captain Leckie thought of his men, but they certainly looked very well, and went through their squad drill commendably. I have heard it said that Captain Leckie has made himself quite a favourite with his men, but I am very much afraid that if any further delay should occur in their drill, and their uniforms are not forthcoming, the majority will retire from the field.

There has been a little hubbub in camp lately anent some young officers giving cheques and drafts on England in payment of claims preferred against them, which were returned dishonoured. In all of these cases it has been taken into Court, and another represented to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The funeral of Miss Sophia Ruth, a ritualistic sister of mercy, took place last Saturday morning. The deceased lady left for Bombay for change of air, and expired last Friday evening. I believe that this was the first funeral in Poona which displayed any pomp and grandeur. All the sisters of mercy—about five or six—reside in the spacious building known as the Bishop's bungalow, where they have a chapel, the interior of the building being decorated with crosses and other ritualistic emblems. The funeral procession moved at half-past 7 from the bungalow, and passing St. Paul's Church, reached the cemetery at a slow pace. The coffin, which was a plain wooden shell, without any kind of covering or embellishments, and which bore an inscription, was carried by six soldiers of H. M. 11th Regt., and at the entrance to the cemetery, the Choir boys of St. Mary's, who were in their surplices, formed up and sang a hymn, one of the fathers carrying a large cross at the head of the procession. The fathers and sisters of mercy had their own funeral rites and ceremonies in the chapel in the bungalow before the *cortége* left for the cemetery. During the grave-yard was grand and impressing, but there were, of course, many present who did not approve of it.

HINGOLEE, JAN. 13.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WEIGHT, C. B., Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, who arrived here at the end of last month on a tour of inspection, has left for Mominabad, whence he proceeds to Ellichpore. The General, it is said, compliments Colonels Pedler and Way, of the Infantry, Major Fitzgerald, of the Cavalry, and Captain Cambier, of the Artillery, on the efficiency of their respective corps. An entertainment was given to the General previous to his departure.

Few travellers wend their way to this out-of-the-way place of the Nizam's dominions. Shikar parties sometimes find their way here, as the metalled and bridged road from hence to Akola is easily got over by mail tonga in a dozen hours or not so, however, with the *rooda* in the *Moglai* talooks. The Nizam's Engineers' Department must be a free and easy going service to allow their district roads to go in such disrepair.

The weather is all that could be desired. There is a painful apprehension of a scarcity of water before the next monsoon, the quantity of rain last season having been far below the average.

THE BOMBAY MILLS CASE.

JUDGMENT AS TO COSTS.

At the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent, Judge, delivered judgment in the case of Ratbally Shaik Abdoolla and others *vs.* Mithibai and others, as to costs. His Lordship said the first question was whether the ordinary mortgagee's costs were to be allowed in this suit. There was no doubt as to the general rule that in ejection or foreclosure suits the mortgagor must pay the mortgagee's costs, and the only exception to that rule was that where there was inequitable or vexatious conduct on part of the mortgagee. In this case, no doubt, some of the questions raised had been decided in favour of the mortgagor, but those questions were merely questions of account, and not certainly questions of principle. The amount of commission which Mr. Tyabjee was entitled to on account of his guarantee was reduced, and it was also decided that the 12 annas commission and the commission which was agreed to be paid to Messrs. Tyabjee and Co. not be allowed. All these were merely matters of accounts, and certainly did not amount to anything like inequitable and oppressive conduct on the part of the mortgagee. There was also some question raised as to the mortgagor not having had the accounts shown to him, but his Lordship thought there was nothing in the evidence to show that he could not have seen the accounts if he had asked to see them; and he was unable to see any sufficient reason for departing from the rule as to the mortgagee being allowed his costs, and those costs would be added to the principal sum. A more important question in the case was whether the costs of the two mortgagees who had been made defendants to the suit should be added to the plaintiff's costs. The question would appear to be whether all the mortgagees in this case ought not to have joined in the suit, which was nothing more than a suit for realising security, or a suit in the nature of a foreclosure suit, and his Lordship had come to the conclusion that they certainly were bound to do so. The agreement in this case appeared to be clearly a joint agreement between the three mortgagees, and the interests of each were the same. The interest of each mortgagee was that the whole three lacs should be paid by the mortgagor. That disposed of the question so far as the mortgagor was concerned. Then came the question as between Mr. Tyabjee and his co-mortgagees. As to Dhunjee Mhowjee, he was made a plaintiff originally, but objected to remaining a plaintiff because Mr. Tyabjee refused to gu

THE GENERAL STAFF.*

It has of late been repeatedly pointed out by able British officers how much of Germany's military success has been due to the excellence of her General Staff, and that in our army that branch is almost unrepresented. We have, it is true, a collection of officers belonging to "the General Staff of the Army." This body includes, strictly speaking, only the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster-General's Departments; but Brigade-Majors may also be considered as belonging to it. The rest of the Staff, consisting of Military Secretaries and Aides-de-Camp, is termed Personal Staff. The only representative, it has been said, in the British Army of the German General Staff, is the comparatively recently established Intelligence Department, which is composed of one Deputy Quartermaster-General, as head of the Intelligence Department, five assistants with the rank of Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster General, and one attached officer. This statement is, however, only partially correct, as will be found when we examine the constitution and duties of the German General Staff General von Schellendorf remarks that in some armies all the Staff belongs to the General Staff; "but the necessity has universally been felt of having a distinct portion of the Staff intrusted with carrying out military operations, and generally distinguished by some special name. In the German Army these duties are specially allotted to the General Staff." The duties of the General Staff in the German Army during war are thus summarized by the author:—

"1. Working out all arrangements for the quartering, security, marching, and fighting of troops, according to the varying conditions of the military situation.

"2. Communicating the necessary orders, either verbally or in writing, at the right time and in sufficient detail.

"3. Obtaining, collecting, and working out in order all materials which concern the nature and the military features of the theatre of war. Procuring maps.

"4. Collecting and estimating the value of information received concerning the enemy's forces, and reporting on the same to the higher military authorities.

"5. Keeping up the fighting condition of the troops and being constantly informed of their condition in every respect.

"6. Charge of day-books, publishing reports on engagements, and collection of important materials to afterwards form a history of the war.

"7. Special duties—viz., reconnaissances."

Evidently from the above the duties of the General Staff in Germany comprise all those of our Quartermaster-General's and Intelligence Departments, some of those of the Adjutant-General's Department, and those hitherto performed either by the General commanding or his Chief of the Staff. In fact, all the higher functions of the Staff are performed by the General Staff, leaving mere mechanical or inferior work, such as the preparation of returns, to be performed by "the Adjutantsen," which corresponds to our Adjutant-Generals and Brigade-Majors, and military justice to be dealt with by "the Auditoriat." It will also be observed that much detailed work in connexion with military operations which in our army is performed either by the General himself, his Chief of the Staff, if there is one, or some Staff officer not specially designated, but who has secured the confidence of the General, is in the German Army, as a matter of course, undertaken by the General Staff. As our author observes, "The General commanding a large body of troops cannot, at least in war, encumber himself with details, though their consideration and proper order may be of the highest importance." The Staff takes this work off his hands in Germany—"converts," (to quote the words of Clausewitz) "the ideas of the General commanding into orders." It also serves as a directing and explaining body to the heads of each branch of the service. This method of relieving the General of details has answered admirably, and British Generals would do well to bear that fact in mind. We regret to observe that British Generals, either from ill-directed zeal or mistrust of their subordinates, and partly owing to our centralizing system, almost invariably occupy themselves so assiduously with duties below their rank that they not only leave themselves no time for their higher functions, but wear themselves out both in body and mind. Had Lord Raglan been less of an office man he would probably have lived longer. The Indian Mutiny would, in all likelihood, not have killed Sir George Anson and Sir Henry Barnard had they confined themselves to the duties of command. But as we have remarked above, it is not only the training of British Generals, but the demands of the War Office which overwhelm British Generals with labours which ought to be left to inferiors, and in every department and rank sacrifice military efficiency to clerk-like routine. Even the Colonel of a regiment when in the field finds himself required to serve two masters. He must either neglect or delay the infinite number of useless returns exacted from him, and thus incur the displeasure of the War Office, or he must deal in his more pressing duty of preserving the immediate efficiency of his regiment and by so doing justly provoke the displeasure of his General. He cannot fight and write too; yet he is sure of blame if he does not. The chief distinction between the German and British Staff system is that in the German Army a Department which is our Quartermaster-General's Department, and something more, is placed in a position of defined superiority to the rest of the Staff; while in the British Army, the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General's Departments, having equal rank, cause much friction by contests and correspondence. All that concerns the quartering and marching of troops devolves on the Quartermaster-General; but once the troops are on the assigned ground, the Adjutant-General does, or may, lay hold of them. Moreover, owing to all disciplinary matters passing through the hands of the Adjutant-General and all orde s being issued from his office, the Quartermaster-General has comparatively little weight with the Army. The limits of the functions of the two Departments often, moreover, overlap each other, and are in many cases very imperfectly defined. For instance, ammunition belongs to the Adjutant-General's Department. Yet of what value is the most skilful scheme of movements drawn up by the Quartermaster-General if he cannot insure the presence at the right moment of an ad equate supply of cartridges? Again, the Quartermaster-General may arrange for movements, but it is the Adjutant-General who issues the orders for the troops to parade at a given hour. The natural result is much jealousy and occasional conflicts of authority between the two Departments; and that scandals or disasters are not more frequently the consequence must be attributed to the conscientiousness and zeal for the service which are the general characteristics of British officers. When matters work smoothly it is because one or the other, or both, of the heads of the two rival Departments possess tact, temper, and conciliatory manners. But the army ought not to depend on the disposition of a few individuals. There is a sort of tacit theory that in peace the Adjutant-General's, in war the Quartermaster-General's Department should be in the ascendant. This is as much as to say that an army should not be managed in peace on the same principles as those which are accepted in war. Unfortunately, it is too true that our army is in every respect a peace army, our system a peace system; and a war machinery has to be extemporized on taking the field. Practically, though it is admitted that the Quartermaster-General should be predominant in war, the really predominating influence is always possessed by the Department whose head is the more highly esteemed or liked by the Commander-in-Chief. It has been sought to remedy this evil of late years by the creation of a Chief of the Staff; but this is only an exceptional and occasional office, and its creation neither fuses the two Departments nor places one in acknowledged subordination to the other. Instead of the General having to do with two Departments, it is the Chief of the Staff. Moreover, the evil still subsists in Divisions where there is no Chief of the Staff. In the Corps, on the other hand, all Staff officers are distinctly subordinate to the General Staff, and of the latter there is a representative in every Division. Departmental rivalry is, therefore, rendered impossible, time is economized, the channels between the General and the troops are few, and friction is reduced to a *minimum*. Finally, in peace, as in war, the Staff system and machinery are the same.

The General Staff in Germany holds a much higher position, and is more independent, than in England. In the former country the General Staff was in 1821 rendered independent of the War Office and placed directly under the Commander-in-Chief. Concerning this arrangement General von Schellendorf makes the following instructive observations:—

"It cannot be denied that it is best for war purposes if the same person who is charged with the necessary preparations in time of peace should be intrusted with the execution of the operations in war. For it appears that with the rapidity with which well-organized armies can be changed from a peace to a war footing, and strategically concentrated on the frontier by railway, it is quite inadmissible that the latter operation, which really forms a commencement of the operations, should not be determined on until mobilization has taken place. It is just as inadmissible in principle, that it should be expected that any one called upon in the last moment can undertake the direction of the operations after a fixed direction has been given them, by a strategical concentration by railway, which has been prepared beforehand in peace and now set in full motion. Consequently, there cannot be the slightest doubt but that the chief of the General Staff both in peace and war should be one and the same person."

There is a valuable moral for us in the above, especially as the task of mobilizing and placing troops on the theatre of war is, owing to our insular position, more difficult than in Germany. The General Staff consists of two branches—the *Haupt-Etat* and the *Neben-Etat*, the latter being employed on strictly scientific duties. A portion of the *Haupt-Etat*—rather more than half in peace time—constitutes what is termed "the Great General Staff," is, in fact, the Army Head Quarter's Staff, while the remainder are attached to *Corps d' Armee* and Divisions. The total peace strength of the General Staff of the German Army—14 Corps, the Bavarian, Saxon, and Wurtemberg contingents being excluded—is 147, of whom 36 belong to the *Neben-Etat*. To these must be added about 40 officers attached for one year's duty. In addition are also the members of the Adjutantur. It may be interesting to note that in our own Army Estimates for the current year provision is made for 150 Staff Officers besides those belonging to the War Office, who number 42; yet the utmost force we could place in the field in Europe would be two *Corps d' Armee*.

The Great General Staff consists of 74 officers, not including the Chief of the General Staff, and performs the following duties:—In the bureau of the Chief of the Staff, which is superintended by the first of his two adjutants, are carried on all matters concerning the *personnel*, organization, and finance of the General Staff, and the official arrangement of all duties belonging to the same. The actual work is executed by its different sections. There are three sections of the *Haupt-Etat*, each of which is charged—"with attentively following all military innovations, both at home and abroad, and keeping itself informed of all matters concerning military organization, reserves, the armament and equipment of armies, the military geography of countries, the construction or removal of fortresses, the development of railways, roads, canals, &c." To each of these sections is told off a certain group of countries, among which we may mention the United States, and, of course, Germany, are included. With reference to reconnaissances abroad, it is interesting to note the ideas of the German Staff on the subject. Officers officially delegated to attend the manœuvres of foreign armies are informed that, being guests, the greatest tact and strictest discretion are essential; any attempt to procure information secretly "would be most unjustifiable and exceedingly compromising." An officer officially deputed to a foreign country should

"Restrict himself in his reports to what has been voluntarily placed within his reach. Should there be reason to suppose, however, that the latter does not meet the ends desired, freedom of action on the part of the foreign officer can only be resorted to on the condition of his having no further reference to and taking no further advantage of, the support or assistance of the authorities of the country. . . . . Even in the latter case he should not consider himself as quite free and unfettered. In the first place, he should endeavour to attract as little attention as possible, and be exceedingly careful of infringing any of the laws of the country. It may as well be pointed out here that to endeavour to bribe *employes* with money, or make surveys, &c., of fortresses, are things forbidden by law in all countries."

Nothing can be more honourable than the spirit of these instructions. They are, however, scarcely in harmony with the following rules for the special reconnaissance of a foreign country:—

"Reconnaissances may, under certain circumstances' be made in a carriage. This is usually done when reconnoitring in foreign countries, in order not to attract attention. Anything differing from the appearance of the ordinary traveller should then be carefully avoided; but this does not prevent, however, any one from freely using a map, and a pair of binoculars. . . . Abroad it is better to commit as much as possible to memory at the time, and afterwards make the necessary notes when alone in a room."

It is evident from the above that the Germans have two different codes—one for officers officially and openly deputed to visit foreign countries, and the other for those semi-officially and secretly directed to collect information. As a matter of fact, the frontiers of Bohemia and Moravia in 1866, and the North-Western Provinces of France in 1870, were thoroughly examined by Prussian officers in the guise, sometimes of ordinary travellers, sometimes in that of artists. One thing is evident that, whereas we discourage individual officers not officially appointed from collecting information, the Germans glean facts by every means in their power, and rather simulate individual officers to add to the stock of military knowledge accumulating at Berlin. Returning to the Great General Staff we find that the Railway Section forms the fourth, and that it comprises some officers to the *Neben-Etat*. "Its special duty is to attentively follow everything that affects the subject of military transport, and possess an accurate knowledge of all railway systems, both at home and abroad, together with the amount of traffic they are capable of, and work out large military transport arrangements," &c. Endeavours are now being made to attach all General Staff Officers for a time to the Railway Section to make them familiar with its duties.

The Military History and the Geographical and Statistical Sections belong to the *Neben-Etat*, and correspond in a measure with our Intelligence and Topographical Departments.

The survey of Prussian territory forms a special branch of the Great General Staff. It is under a general officer and divided into three sections.

A most instructive chapter is devoted to the office duties of the General Staff.

The business at the head-quarters of an Army Corps is transacted in four sections—Section 1, the General staff; section 2, the Adjutantur; section 3, the Auditoriat; section 4, Administration, Medical, and Religious matters. In Section 1 there are two officers who carry out all business connected with "marches, quarters, movements of troops, drills, and manœuvres; choice of drillgrounds, mobilization, roads, railways, and telegraphs, boundary regulations, political questions, the strength, condition, and distribution of neighbouring foreign armies, bridging and pontooning, engineer and artillery matters, the armament of fortresses, matters connected with deserters and extradition, maps, and reconnaissances." In Section 2 all work is carried on which relates to "orders, garrison duties, returns and reports, matters affecting the *personnel* of officers and men, religious persuasions and orders, regimental duties, recruiting and landwehr, discharges, pensions, remounts, arms, and ammunition."

It will be gathered from the above that the duties of the "General Staff" are of a much higher order than those of the Adjutantur, and that the latter department, differing in that respect from the Adjutant-General's Department in England, has nothing to do with drills. The division of business may be altered at the discretion of the Army Corps Commander.

"The Chief of the 'General Staff' is responsible for the whole of the office duties of the Army Corps command," and all members of the four sections "have to report personally to him before they can be allowed to report to the General commanding." On certain fixed days the General holds an interview with all the officers of the Staff. Sections 3 and 4 transact their business first, in the presence of Sections 1 and 2 who thus gain an acquaintance with the decisions of all four sections, for none of the "General Staff" or Adjutantur depart till the interview is over, while Sections 3 and 4 quit when their own work is finished. The Chief of the Staff can submit any urgent matters to the General on days other than those fixed for the interview. As a rule, no completed work is laid before the General without having been first examined by the Chief of the Staff. In the temporary absence of the General commanding, should his post not be filled up by special instructions, "the Chief of the General Staff will transact the current duties of the General; he is, moreover, empowered to issue the necessary dispositions of the troops on his own responsibility in the name of the General commanding in all cases of urgency and importance in which he is convinced that he himself is alone in a position capable of rightly understanding and judging of the state of affairs at the moment. "With regard, however, to leave of absence, furloughs, and courts-martial, matters must be referred to the senior General of Division. In the absence of the Chief of the General Staff, his duties are performed by the senior officer of the General Staff, or an Adjutant holding a high appointment. The total number of purely military Staff Officers at the head-quarters of a *corps d'Armee* are—the Chief of the Staff, two officers of the General Staff, two Adjutants, a non-commissioned officer as registrar, from three to six military clerks, a couple of orderlies, and sometimes a printer. This marvellous economy in the *personnel* is result of good business arrangements and a genuine decentralization which is the keystone of German Military System. The amount expended on stationery, &c., is likewise surprisingly small, the average sum expended being £75 per annum, which comes out of the General's pay and allowances. The Divisional Staff consists of one officer of the General Staff, one Adjutant, besides Auditors, Intendants, Surgeons, and Chaplains. The General Staff Officer is but chief of his own section, and is senior to the Adjutant, in which case he has a general responsibility for the proper transaction of business, but cannot interfere in details. In a Brigade there is only one Staff Officer, who is a member of the Adjutantur. In addition to current business the Chief of the Staff can direct an officer of the General Staff attached to Divisions to work out projects of a military scientific nature. The officers attached temporarily to the Great General Staff are also employed during the winter months in working out tactical projects.

Judging from the experience of the Franco-German War 253 General Staff officers would be required on the outbreak of hostilities to meet which demand there are only 190 officers. No difficulty, however, would be experienced, for the German Army contains a large number of reserve and regimental officers thoroughly trained to the duties of the Staff. All German officers, especially those belonging to the Staff, are being during peace unremittingly trained for war. One great means of practical education is the system of annual manœuvres; another the Staff tours periodically undertaken under the personal direction of Von Moltke, and reconnaissances are the subject to which each is devoted. Both are full of useful hints and suggestive matters; but we must pass over them lightly. The founder of the system of extensive peace manœuvres was Frederick the Great. The manœuvres at Spandau in 1753 lasted 12 days, and 36,000 men took part in them. Up to the commencement of the Seven Years' War, not one, not even a Prussian officer, could be present at the manœuvres unless on duty. To insure secrecy a cordon was drawn round the manœuvring ground. After the conclusion of the Seven Years' War foreign officers were allowed to be present, and the King must have been gratified by the crowds who flocked to Prussia to learn the art of war from him. With little interruption the practice of peace manœuvres has been continued ever since, with such results as history shows. As early as 1808 the Prussians became impressed with the necessity of training the three arms to co-operate at manœuvres, and Prince Augustus of Prussia, an Infantry officer, was given in that year the chief command of all the Artillery. Since then Generals belonging to the other arms have been given high commands in the Artillery with, we are told, good results. Artillery officers have, in like manner, been occasionally appointed to high commands in the Infantry and Cavalry. Something of the same sort has recently occurred in France.

General Von Schellendorf dwells strongly on the necessity of commencing operations while the contending forces are at a considerable distance from each other, in order that the preliminaries of a combat, the searching for an enemy, ascertaining his force and position, &c., may be the same as in actual war. As he justly observes, "The lesson of the sham fight as purely tactical is of itself of little importance." He also urges that opportunities should be given to commanders of brigades, battalion, squadrons, and batteries, of acting according to their own judgment, and not working too mechanically. The most piquant passage in the chapter is, however, the following:—

"It is well known that no military performance is so often put to the test as that of marching. Putting aside outport affairs, but few days are devoted to fighting, whereas nearly every day is more or less, a marching day, as long as there is no suspension of hostilities. Marches may be looked upon as the foundation of all operations, and battles the end or result. The latter are connected by the former to form a general result to the undertaking. Decisive results, therefore, depend, to a great extent, on the precision with which marches are accomplished. Troops must arrive on the spot where their action is required at the right time and in fighting condition. This must be practised as regards both arrangement and execution."

In dealing with reconnaissances the author mentions with approval the fact that Frederick the Great required a higher standard of military knowledge from Cavalry than Infantry officers. How sound this view is will be recognized by every one who reflects that much reconnoitring is necessarily performed by young Cavalry officers. We are happy to say that our own Cavalry officers are beginning to realize this fact; but it would be better if more of their time were occupied in systematic training, not only in reconnaissances, but in the obtaining that general knowledge of military science, without which no one can produce good reconnaissances reports. A similar training ought to be undergone by all aides-de-camp. In our rather desultory and spasmodic attempts to raise the educational—from a professional point of view—*status* of our officers great stress has been laid on the necessity of every officer being able to sketch. General Von Schellendorf, however, speaks of "the value and importance of topography," which has been at times so much exaggerated by so-called "scientific military men." Again, "sketches, indeed, have undoubtedly rarely been made during active operations; in most cases, when special reconnaissances have had to be suddenly made, there has not been sufficient time to transfer the piece of ground in question to paper in the form of a sketch. The officer making the reconnaissance in most cases returned as quickly as he could to the spot whence he was sent, and reported to his superiors, with the map in his hand, on what he had discovered." He thinks, however, and in this, at all events, we cordially agree with him, that an officer by sketching in peace acquires the faculty of grasping the more important features of ground, and carrying, as it were, the sketch in his mind. "We are consequently perfectly right in keeping up training in sketching with simple materials in peace time, and in not dispensing too much with the requirements of clearness and accuracy. Men possessing the greatest natural talent, and not those who are least adapted for this kind of work, are those who really attain the object desired; *many a General Staff Officer, indeed, may fall far short of this without prejudice to its actual value.*" The italics are our own.

After reading the above review it will, we believe, be evident to all acquainted with the British Army and military system that much as the practical talent of the Germans for war has been cried up by our officers and the general public, the authorities have not adequately profited by the example set them. In simplicity, thoroughness, and decentralization they have yet much to learn from the Germans, and in nothing so much as in the training and organization of the Staff.—*Times.*

*"The Duties of the General Staff." By Major-General Bronsart von Schellendorf, Chief of the General Staff of the Guard Corps. Translated from the German by W. A. H. Hare, Lieutenant Royal Engineers. Vol. I. Henry S. King and Co., London, 1877.

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(Extract from the Lancet.)

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No. 1 Arian	16 0	No. 9 Badacsor	30 0
" 5 Carlowitz	20 0	" 14 Ruster Dry	36 0
" 21 " selected	25 0	" 16 Ofenburg	24 0
" 31 Ofner Ausleso	24 0	" 39 Ofner Ausleso	24 0
And other kinds	"	" 30 Sparkling	37 0
White Crown Tokay, 1834 Vintage			75 0
No. 6 Carlowitz in Octaves 7½ dozen			Rs. 100
" " qr. casks 15			" 200

Also Max Greger's "Generous" Sherry (Spanish) qr. casks Rs. 275. Octaves Rs. 150.
Full Price Lists on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TOPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, EXTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies afailed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
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Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Koop & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and respectable Firms in India.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for these Wines, now in such great favour in Europe, and to introduce them in India will supply sample cases containing 1 dozen assorted kinds.

	Red. per dozen		White. per dozen
No. 1 Arian	16 0	No. 9 Badacsor	30 0
" 5 Carlowitz	20 0	" 14 Ruster Dry	36 0
" 21 " selected	25 0	" 16 Ofenburg	24 0
" 31 Ofner Ausleso	24 8	" 39 Ofner Ausleso	24 8
And other kinds	"	" 30 Sparkling	37 8
White Crown Tokay, 1834 Vintage			75 0
No. 6 Carlowitz in Octaves 7½ dozen			Rs. 100
" " qr. casks 15			" 200

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WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

"EXTRA DRY."

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Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

WACHTER & CEL,
EPERNAY.

February 1877.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.
48 0	50 12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House.....	50 0	53 0

BAUVIN & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.
21	4	* ONE STAR,	22 0
26	8	** TWO STARS	28 0
29	8	*** THREE STARS	31 0

An order for 3 Cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.*

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Rich Silks, in new Colours.
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BALL DRESSES, in all the "New" Materials.
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Richelieu, and "Anne of Austria" Collars.
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Children's Hats and Dresses, in the latest styles.
Infants' Cloaks and Hoods.
Fancy Neck Ties and Fancy Fans.
New "Flowers," "Feathers," and "Laces."
UPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES, Black, White, and Colored.
UPERIOR KID GLOVES (White) for GENTLEMEN.

Patterns and Prices sent on application, "Post Free."
"WEDDING and MOURNING" Orders specially attended to.
"LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP."
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
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Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¼ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended				Rs. 350
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Gold Watches, not Keyless, from				Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
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